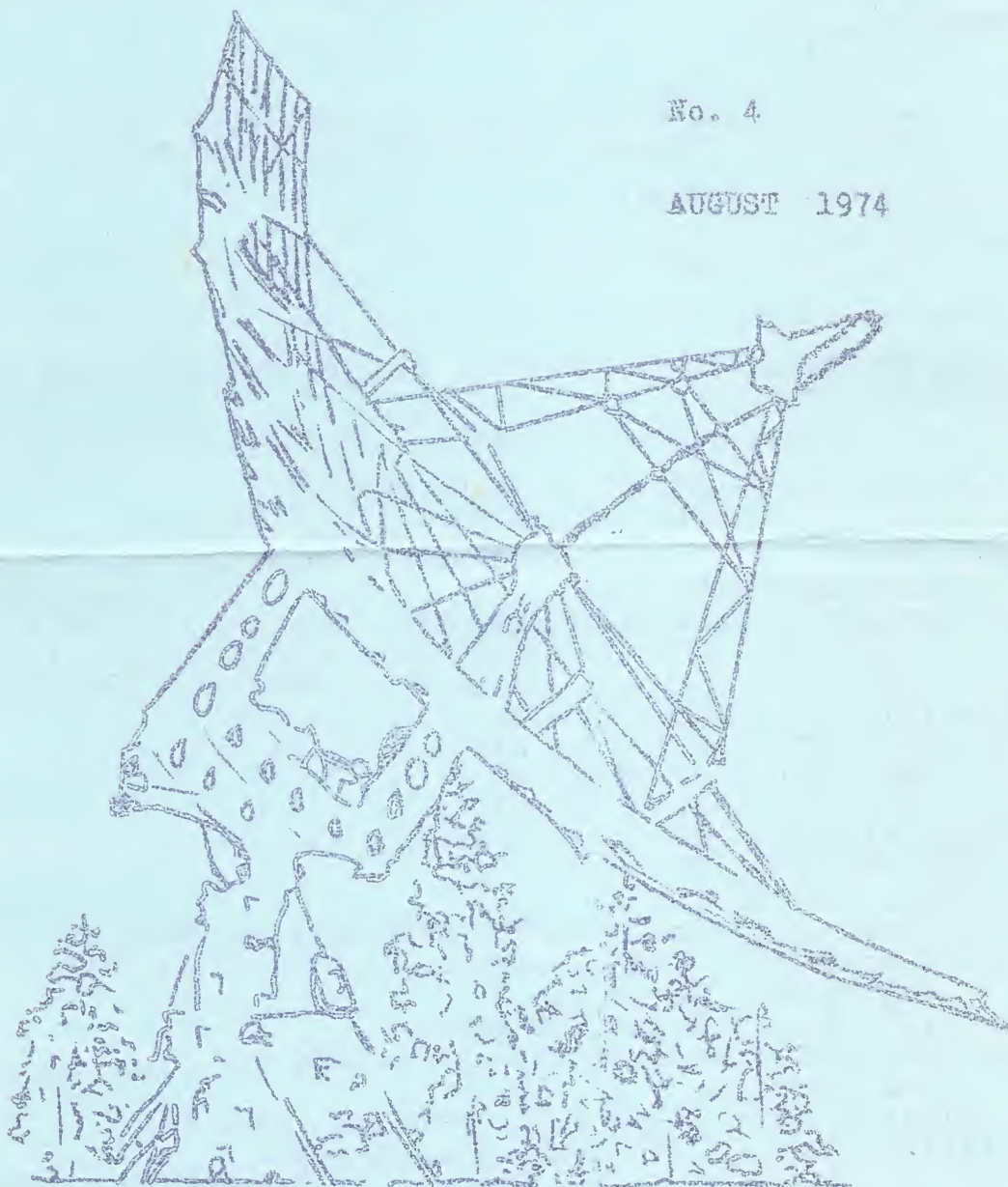


free radio supporter

No. 4

AUGUST 1974



- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| * RADIO GEMINI | * RADIO 88 |
| * DELTA RADIO INTERNATIONAL | * NEWS IN BRIEF |
| * BRITAIN RADIO INTERNATIONAL | * AND LOTS OF MORE |
| * TIPS | |
| * A VALUABLE VERIFICATION? | |

FREE RADIO SUPPORTER ++++++

the official publication of

Free Radio League

P.O. Box 46, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway.

an association of independent non-commercial broadcasters.

Edited by Mr. Kevin Moss

with help from Mr. John Robert Bensen and Mr. Otto Skjermo.

One year subscription fee:

6 IRCs or

8 N.Kr to postal giro account Oslo 32 99 96 (in favour of Mr. Otto Skjermo, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway.)

Airmail delivery outside Europe:

Far East and Australia: add 5 IRCs;
elsewhere: add 4 IRCs.

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Member stations of FRL (with brief infos.)

Radio Anabell, FRL. The station is not yet on the air.

Radio Atlanta, Box 117, SIRA, 40 Ivor Coast, London, NW1 6BL, U.K.
6240 kHz, 100 watts.

Radio Atlanta West/Radio Free Nederland, FRL. The same station(s) as former Radio Hit International. Is not on the air.

"Baltic Sound", FRL. The FRL relay transmitter. 6200/6227 kHz, 35 w.

Radio Belinda, FRL. The station is not yet on the air.

Britain Radio International, Box BR, SIRA. 6265 kHz, 100 watts.

Radio Carillo, FRL. 6280 kHz, 25 watts.

Radio Cecilie, FRL. 6227 kHz, 30-40 watts.

Radio Clementine (International), FRL. Soon on the air on 48 metres.

Club Radio, FRL. 6230 kHz, 50 watts.

Radio Continental, FRL. 6237 kHz.

Delta Radio International, Box DE, SIRA. 6230 kHz, 40 watts.

Radio England, 3 Northside, Rockwell Green, Somerset, England.
6235.7 kHz, 20 watts.

Radio Gambina, FRL. 6227/6237 kHz, 30 watts.

Radio London, FRL. Will soon be on the air on 6230 kHz on afternoons and evenings.

Radio North Atlantic, Dept. L 18, SIRA. 6260 kHz, 25 watts.

Radio Polar (International), FRL. 6225 kHz, 30 watts.

Radio Poseidon (International), FRL. Have been unsuccessfully testing on 3387 and 6275 kHz. Will change to MW 1483 kHz.

Radio Prito, FRL. Will start soon on 48 metres.

Red Rose Radio, FRL. Should be on 6273 kHz by now.

Radio Scandinavia, FRL. 6250 kHz, 10 watts.

Radio Sound International, FRL. 6230 kHz, 12 watts.

Time Radio International, P.O. Box 2061, Eindhoven, The Netherlands.
6250 kHz.

UFO-Radio, FRL. 6225 kHz on weekdays.

West Coast Radio/Väst kustens Radio, FRL. 6225 kHz.

Radio 2000, FRL. Soon on 48 metres with 25 watts.

Here we go again...?

Once again we have managed to publish another issue of our magazine. As you can see, we are still stenciling the mag. and will probably be doing so also in the near future, since we so far have got no reactions from people could give us a hand and help us publishing the magazine. As the situation looks at the present, I am afraid we have to wait until we get enough subscribers so that we can afford to offset print our mag. Until this day appears - and we hope it soon will - we sincere hope that you are still satisfied with the way of publishing our bulletin.

We also sincere hope that you managed to read everything in the last edition. We could hardly do that ourselves!! This time we have changed the formate of our mag., both for practical and personal reasons. Practical because it is much easier to publish the mag. in this formate when stenciling: it's easier to get a better "offset". Here where I am sitting typing on my mashine, it is of cause impossible to know the result, but I sure hope we succeeded in getting a better result than last time.

When saying "personal" reasons, I of cause ment that I have succeeded Mr. Otto Skjermo as the editor of the 'Supporter', and I found it naturally to make a few changes. Last issue was not changed simply because everything allready had been arranged to publish it in the previous way.

It did look like the postal services had their summer holliday when we mailed last issue, since, as far as we understand, only a very few of you did receive the mag. before the deadline. It was mailed here on the 13th (June) and expected to reach you on the 15th. If that had happened, you would have had time to send us your contributions to our tips and QSL corner. We will see to that it won't happen again: your contributions are highly needed, and you should therefore get plenty of time to prepare and send us your items. This time the deadline is, for this reason only, appointed to August 31.

This time we bring you the first part of the "...looks back on...." story on Radio Gemini. Totally, there will be 3 articles. In next issue there will be a 3-4 pages long story on the court case, and the last article will feature an interview with one of the operators and tell a little about the station history.

Another series which we planed to start in this issue, had to be left out simply because the space didn't allow us to publish the first part of it. I am talking about the series "Why struggle for Free Radio?". Bye the way - why are YOU fighting for Free Radio? We would sure like to know, and we invite all of you to write a story for us on this matter! It won't have to be long - just your personal views.

From one thing to another - International Reply Coupons are expensive, no need to tell you that. For this reason only, the FRL has made some arrangements which enable those of you living in Great Britain, West Germany, Finland, Sweden and Norway to use stamps (not) equivalent to the exchange sum of the same number of IRCs as the stations ask for, when sending reception reports to them. For the time being our subscribers only can use this "service", and of cause only when reporting stations via the FRL address. Bye the way - all FRL associated stations can now be reported via Box 46. Please enclose one extra IRC (or equivalent) if the station usually don't use the FRL address.

OK folks, so long, and do not forget to continue to Fight for Free Radio! 73!

Hein Pott

Radio Gemini

50 Hempstead Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, England

THE RAID

It was a fine sunny day, December 9th 1973 to be exact, and the Gemini crew were preparing for the usual days transmission. Transmitters were being prepared at two sites - our normal practice, one to act as back up in case of equipment failure, 'raid' etc.

Programming started from the primary site at 1000 GMT, and all went well until about 1030, when our astute lookouts noticed a suspicious looking vehicle driving slowly along the road outside. It was observed to pass the site, turn round, and drive off the way it had come. Although there was nothing 'post office' looking about the vehicle (a fawn Hillman Minx estate), the two men inside didn't look as though they were out for a Sunday jaunt. They appeared to be taking no action however, so transmissions continued. Unfortunately the same vehicle returned a few minutes later and parked close by.

Our station operator could take no more and shut down the transmitter. The two occupants of the fawn estate got out, locked the vehicle and walked off ~~down~~ down the road, disappearing round the corner. Our staff took the opportunity of beating a hasty retreat, and stopping only to take a quick look at the vehicle outside, made off in the opposite direction. The vehicle, which later proved to belong to the post office, contained radio-phone gear and equipment in the back covered with sacks. The radio-phone whip aerials had cunningly been removed.

Meanwhile, back at the secondary site some miles away, the station operator was rudely awakened by the disappearance of the primary sites programme. His standby equipment was soon in operation, and the lookouts began their task not knowing the reason for the closure of the first site. The programme continued uninterrupted until closedown at 1100 by which time all concerned had been warned of likely post office activity.

After the programme, the Gemini crew were busy congratulating themselves on changing sites and outwitting the post office. However, at about 1135 the station operator at the secondary site, while sitting drinking his somewhat late elevenses, noticed to his dismay a vehicle pass by outside resembling the description given to him by the primary site. This vehicle, which stood out somewhat because of its two whip aerials, came to a halt outside the site shortly followed by two similar vehicles and a police car. "Ah Ha - somethings up" the operator said to himself, and he was right. Smart banging on the front door coupled with simultaneous kicking of the side gate made him realise that the occupants of the vehicle wanted to come in...

A search warrant was produced so admission could not be refused. Masterful stalling by our site operator prevented them from finding the transmitting equipment until about 1230, but by this time a substantial amount of Gemini material had been found and confiscated. Messrs. Gotts and Frisby were in attendance along with several others including two policemen, and when transmitting gear was located Mr. Frisby was heard to say "My God, we've got a lot this time Eric".

The post office officials insisted that the equipment be switched on to prove it to be operational, but being wise to this ploy, our operator refused, leaving Mr. Gotts and Co. to get on with it themselves.

Over an hour and numerous knob twiddles later, they succeeded and pronounced the equipment to be in working order. This was then deemed confiscated and loaded into one of the vehicles along with a number of other items. Equipment confiscated included:

- one 10 watt transmitter
- two 70 watt transmitters
- one 250 watt transmitter
- three 50 watt modulators
- one crystal oscillator/driver unit
- two power supplies
- one audio signal generator
- one cassette player
- two walkie talkies
- coax feeders, SWR bridge and an 'L' match unit

While loading was in progress, our operator, realising he had three unused color films, grabbed his camera and started taking pictures of all and sundry. All went well until photos were taken of the two post office thugs who had been left guarding the vehicle outside. When they realise what was happening, one of them demanded the camera and chased our operator up the road. Physical violence was prevented only by the appearance of passers by. These thugs, who appear to be totally unhousetrained, seem to be a new weapon in the post office arsenal.

Having almost filled their vehicles to the brim, Mr. Gotts etc. returned to see if they had missed anything. With glee they pounced on a pile of cassettes and proceeded to play through them one by one. They seemed eager to have a recording of a Gemini programme, which they found, along with recordings of other radio stations.

Finally, after waving goodbye to the post office officials, our site operator returned to his echoing transmitting hall and stone cold elevenses.

(Radio Gemini staff)

Continues next issue with the story on the Radio Gemini Court Case.

Information on RADIO CLEMENTINE (INTERNATIONAL)

Radio Clementine (International) is one of the many stations that will appear this autumn. Its first transmissions are planned to start in early August this year on 48 metres, probably on 6270 or 6290 kHz.

The home made transmitter will have a power of about 25 watt, and the aerial is a half wave dipole (24 metres) at 10 metres above the ground.

At the station there are two technicians, two DJs and two at the mail department, all aged between 20 and 30 years.

The station will be on the air one Sunday a month, irregularly. Transmissions will be in English, but announcements also in Dutch, German, Spanish and French. The programme will, besides pop music, also include a DX and a mail bag programme.

Radio Clementine (International) will of course verify every correct reception report by a QSL, sticker and information sheet. Two IRCs are requested.

A valuable verification?

The number of hobby-pirates is rapidly increasing. These stations are offering a great variety of program styles, - from country & western to progressive pop. Almost every station is interested in reception reports from its listeners and they promise to verify all correct reports against 2 or 3 International Reply Coupons.

As far as we understand such reports should be useful to the stations because of their experimental type of broadcasting. However, we must regret that some stations do not seem to appreciate the efforts from the listeners. In some cases we have received verifications which are very discouraging, as badly typed stencils or small duplicated pieces of paper. We doubt that the operators of these stations would be satisfied with such answers. Verifications like these surely do not stimulate to continue listening.

A station requesting 2-3 International Reply Coupons for a reply should show its gratitude to the reporter by sending a proper QSL-card. Printing a card is in fact not very expensive. If you, for some reason, do not have the possibility of printing a QSL-card, we prefer a picture postcard with a verification text.

We ask the operators of the stations to be more anxious to the listeners and reporters. A nice and proper verification gives your station a good image!

Thord Knutsson
(sign.)

Tore Larsson
(sign.)

KRISTEL PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Radio Kristel broadcasts to Europe from London on Sunday mornings on 6230 kHz approx. As from June 8th, the broadcasts have been starting and ending half an hour earlier.

0930 - 1030 GMT: "Kristel Calling DXers". News, Music, Equipment Reviews, Technical Topics and Mailbag. Radio News at 1000. Introduced by Christopher Wain and Michael Damerik.

1030 - 1130 GMT: The Sibalius Grumbleweed Show.

1130 GMT: Closedown.

Brighton Independent Radio Movement (BIRM) does not exist any more, it has been adopted by SIRA. At BIRM's address is now SIRA's technical department. All addresses at 63 Clifton Ave. (BIRM) and 91 Park St. have now been changed to SIRA, 40 Ivor Court, London, NW1 6BL, England. In some cases there will be different Box numbers.

Do you have any technical troubles with your receiver, or perhaps transmitter? Our technical expert will help you! Contact him directly at the address: Box 560, 22 Goldershaw Road, West Earling, London, W.13 9DX, England; or via the FRL address.

BRITAIN RADIO

6265 KHZ

INTERNATIONAL

SIRA

DEPT. BR

91 PARK ST.

HORSHAM

SUSSEX

BRITAIN RADIO INTERNATIONAL are on the air every Sunday at 11.00 - 12.05 on 6265 kHz in the 49 m band. The transmitter is home built and is crystal controlled to 6265 kHz. The aerial is a $\frac{1}{2}$ wave dipole centre feed.

The studio is fitted with one Garrard and one Philips record deck, one Philips tape machine, one microphone, one jingle machine and a mixing panel.

Two DJs are working on the station. The shows are:
at 11.00 - 11.30 Ian Roberts Breakfast Show,
at 11.30 - 12.05 Whild Child Show.

Between the shows they have a feature LP of the week.

The stations special DX-programme had to be stopped due to unforeseen difficulties.

Britain Radio International verify all correct reception reports with a QSL letter and a car sticker. The station want 3 IRCs. together with the reception report to finance the mail.

What do the station operators think about "Free Radio League"?
Here are some answers:

Radio North Atlantic:

- We think it's on time that somebody tried to get all Free Radio stations linked together, and we hope that FRL will succeed!

Delta Radio International:

- We would very much like to join the FRL and fight for Free Radio, since we believe that we, the Hobby Pirates, can do much to spread the Free Radio idea.

Baltic Sound:

- It is with the greatest interest we have received your announcement - as it is with great delight we learned that the FRL has been formed.

Time Radio:

- The idea to have an independent organization acting as a co-operator and co-ordinator between as many stations as possible giving advice in frequency planning and schedule co-ordination, is very much appreciated by our technical staff.

Radio Free Nederland:

- We believe that the FRL will be very helpful and interesting for all Free Radio stations.

NEWS

IN BRIEF ON THE PIRATE RADIO SCENE

UNITED RADIO EUROPE is now verifying the reception reports with a nice QSL card. Frequency was 6255 kHz. Time: around 0900 GMT. From now on they use the following address: D-6 Frankfurt 1, P.O.Box 3108, Federal Republic of Germany. (RB)

RADIO HIT INTERNATIONAL will open SW and/or MW stations at the beginning of next year in the USA, Japan, S.Africa, Panama and New Zealand. The output will be between 5 and 50 watts. In July ('74) Radio Hit International will open a station in Caracas, Venezuela, on 49 m. with an output of 250 watts. Programmes will be broadcast in English and Spanish around midnight GMT between Saturday and Sunday. An address in Panama will be used. (SCDX)

Radio Hit International will again be on the air from August 1974 on 6275 kHz or 6240 kHz with 50 w transmitter. Sundays at 1400 to 1600 hrs. GMT. (The operator)

RADIO EMPATHY was raided by the GPO on April 6., and so has also RADIO JACKIE. (EA)

RADIO TIFFANY INTERNATIONAL was raided by the GPO on 27. April this year. The operator has let us know that the new 200 watt transmitter and studio equipment with a value of 2000.- Sw. kroner was confiscated and so was also the station's mail, QSL cards and circuit diagrams on transmitters. Even some hundreds reception reports from listeners all over Europe was confiscated! Many of these letters were 'Top Secret'! So if you have written to 'Tiffany' about starting your own station, you must be very careful, and remember that the police has got your name & address! We hope to return to the raid in more detail later.

RADIO CAROLINE in Dublin has also been silent for a while, but plans to return to 227 m using the name UKED. (EA)

SWINGING RADIO EUROPE was earlier on 1403 kHz. The station will return to 6225 kHz with 15 watt from a new site. (EA)

RADIO 2000 belongs to the Radio Clementine (International) Network and can be heard in summer, and will broadcast its transmissions on Saturday or Sunday mornings. QSL for 2 IRCs (air mail 3 IRCs). (Ops)

RADIO VALLERI has now moved to 6260 kHz. This frequency change is most likely caused by the fact that there is a strong maritime station on the earlier used frequency: 6217 kHz.

On July 21st an unidentified pirate was heard in Southern Sweden on A6275 kHz. The reception was good until CW QRM appeared. The tune "There's no Business like Show Business". Does anybody happen to know which station this was? *was noted*

A Belgium International Pirate Association has been founded. among the seven member stations are Radio Hit International Relay Belgium, and Radio Galaxy. (SIRA Magazine)

NOTE: CLUB RADIO does no longer use SIRA address, but instead FRI ad

In the USA the Citizens Band around 27 MHz is dominated by Hobby Pirates. (SCDX)

Radio South International mentioned in last issue is most likely RADIO SOUND INTERNATIONAL, which now is using FRL address. Before doing so some test programmes had been broadcasted without address announcements.

RADIO GELINI was back on the air on June 9th at around 0945 GMT with good results. But because of our raid and the loss of the main transmitting sites, the station will only be able to broadcast once every 2 months or so in the future.

The court case took place on May 9th and the operators were fined £ 130!! More about the court case next time. (Operators, RB)

RADIO KRISTEL, which did have plans to transmitt programmes in other languages, has now decided to keep to English. They felt that if they had recorded shows from other countries, they could not keep to their own personalised format, and that listeners would not be able to identify immediately with the programme 'sound'. At the present the power of their transmitter is 7 watts, but will soon be increased to about 80 watts. A medium wave outlet is also planed. (Ops.)

A message which reached us from Germany tells that WORLD MUSIC RADIO never had a power of 200 watts, but only 75 watts output. (MP)

RED ROSE RADIO will soon be on the air on 6273 kHz and will broadcast every 2 or 3 weeks at 0900 or 1000 hrs. GMT. The power will probably be approx. 70 watts. The station will very often play Rock'n Roll music and programme language will be German, Dutch and English.

Due to some difficulties UFO-Radio has not yet been on the air, but it is hoped that they will start soon.

The test transmissions from RADIO SCANDINAVIA, which are aired with a power of 10 watts, have been picked up 800 km away with good signal quality.

Speaking of good results, the signals of RADIO NORTH ATLANTIC have been heard 250 miles away with SINPO 55555, at 50% modulation!! The aerial used was a half wave dipole.

The happy message has reached us that one of the Radio Atlantis' DJs has agreed to join the staff of the new FRL station RADIO PRITO. He will of course be the station's DJ and take care of the programming. Radio Prito will start broadcasting in the near future on 48 m., but the exact frequency is not yet chosen. There are also plans for an FM outlet.

Another new FRL station is RADIO LONDON, but QTH is not to be found in the station's name. The station will appear on 6230 kHz at the end of August. Their programmes will be aired on Saturdays (nights or afternoons).

RADIO ENGLAND is at the present using 6235.7 kHz and have received 50 reports from 8 countries so far, for 52 hour broadcasts. More on Radio England in next issue.

On the night of August 14. from 11 pm till 1 am, and also on the night of August 24. WONDERFUL FREE RADIO LONDON (WFRL) will be on the air with a special programme on 266 m and 227 m. The output power is 200 w on 266 m, and 50 w on 227 m. A special aerial will be used, so reception should be possible all over the Continent and in the Scandinavian countries.

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TIPS

QRG TIME (GMT)

6225A 1010 1.6.'74 Uid. pirate played Deep Purple. QSA 1-2, QRM
6225A 1030 1.6.'74 Swinging Radio England signed on in English. Re-
quests 3 IRCs for a QSL reply. QSA 3, QRM. 15 w.
6225A 1111 2.6.'74 Radio Sound International is a new pirate with
English programmes. QSA 4, but poor QRM.
6225A 0917 18.6.'74 West Coast Radio was the English ID heard. Most
likely a new Swedish pirate, since pr. was
Swedish. QSA 4-5. Has anyone the address?
(Yes, we have: FRL! -Red.)
6225A 1030 15.6.'74 Uid. pirate with pop music. QSA 3-4, QRM.
6237 1002 16.6.'74 Radio Continental seems to be a Swedish pirate.
Was heard with Deep Purple pop music. QSA 1-2,
weak. Has anyone the address? (Again yes: FRL.)
6250A 0845 16.6.'74 ABC Europe seems now to be airing the new sum-
mer schedule. Played non-stop Beatles pop mx.
QSA 2-4, QRM. Has a nice QSL card.
6260A 1010 16.6.'74 Club Radio a new Hobby Pirate gave Eng. ID and
ann. FRL address.
6317 1032 16.6.'74 Radio Valeri gave Eng. ID after having played
Elvis Presley. QSA 2, heavy ham QRM.

QSL CORNER

ABC Europe, 6250 kHz, c
Britain Radio Int., 6265 kHz, # 1 (F.F.N. - First From Norway.)
Delta Radio Int., 6230 kHz, c
Radio Tiffany Int., 6237 kHz, c
United Radio Europe, 6255 kHz, 1, c (F.F.N.)
Wild Music Radio, 6250 kHz, c, 1

c: QSL card 1: letter

For all this informations thanks to the signature 'H.T.', Norway.

NOTE: When private persons send us tips, etc., the name will be pub-
lished only if it is clearly understood that we're allowed to!

After last issue we got some questions what the abbreviations 'EA'
and 'TR' ment. I am sorry we forgotten to mention it! 'EA': Eter
Aktuellt, the publication of the Swedish DX Federation. 'TR': Trillo
Radiophonie, a small bulletin that no longer exist.

Latest on Radio 2525

Mailing address: c/o Nigel Knowlman, Barletts, Gilmstock,
Cullampton, Devon, England.

Programme: will include only modern music and a mail bag. No
pirate recordings.

QSL: sure within 3 weeks for 2 IRCs, and it is not ne-
cessary to enclose an addressed envelope.

Start: very soon.

RADIO 88's SECOND RAID

Saturday 19. February this year was the day when Radio 88's northern departement in Norrtälje started its transmissions. The first transmission did only include brief news and record music, and took place between 2100 and 2300 hrs. local time. This programme, too, was transmitted with an automatic radio set, which was a transmitter with battery, a cassette player and an antenna. Everything so small that it could be placed in a pasteboard box.

The motive for starting transmitting? According to people at the station: Radio Sweden's reporter in Norrtälje did not get enough time on Radio Sweden to inform about the events in Norrtälje satisfactory. When they were asked how long they could be able to keep the programme going, they answered that they should start to use a number of small transmitters to make a raid against the main station impossible, which, according to informations, had a value of 3000.- Sw.Kr.

The station's second transmission was heard very weakly and with heavy QRM from Radio Sweden's first programme (called: 'P 1'). Besides, the station had promised to include a number of local items, however, the programme did mainly consist of record music.

88's third transmission (which should happen to be their last one) was heard with good signals. The transmission were planed to last for two hours (one hour from the Stockholm base and one hour local). The programme, however, lasted only 1½ hour, of which the last half hour consisted of interviews with people made on the street and during the first programme hour.

People from the GPO and the police was this very day out searching for the station in the eastern part of Norrtälje. They found nothing but became suspicious when two people saying that they came from the newspaper in Norrtälje appeared and asked the inspector of the criminal departement, Mr. Bror Högström, for an interview. At 2225 hrs. two men was caught (one of them earlier prosecuted in the Radio 88 court case, refered in 'Supporter' no. 1) and at 2250 the transmitter was found. The station representative said that the certain interview had been broadcasted, but Mr. Högström himself said that this was not the fact, since the tape with the interview still was to be found in the tape recorder. And Mr. Högström was right, the interview was never broadcasted.

Those ~~men~~ responsible for Radio 88 promise, however, to try to find an other smaller town from which to transmit. Anyway, Radio 88 was on the air from Stockholm the day after the raid, with a 30 minutes broadcast (usually 60), but with a spare transmitter with less output (and of cause poorer reception).

(Sources: "Norrtälje/Roselagens Tidning" no. 14 & 24; items in "Upplandsnytt" and Ray Grönberg's listening and watching; all via "Eter-Aktuellt" the publication of the Swedish DX federation.

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WANT TO BUY new or slightly used tubes: 1x EBL 21 and 2x ECH 21. Will pay £1.50 each if new and £1.00 if used. Reply to: "Tubes", FRL.

FOR SALE: One VHF transmitter, frequency range approx. 88 MC to 102 MC. With transistors, very good for portable broadcasting (mobile). FM modulation is 100% okay 18 volts / 15 mAmp. Reply to: "VHF-tx", FRL, and don't forget to enclose return postage.

=====

RADIO ENGLAND PROGRAMME SCHEDULE MAY 1974

Radio England broadcasts on Sundays for 2 hours starting at 0900 GMT

The programme line up is as follows:

0900 Thorpe & William request show OR 3 of a kind (alternate weeks)

1000 News and weather with John Krane

1003 Earl Grey PhonographicsExplosion

1030 Julian Bell programme

Other shows will be hosted by John Krane or guest DJs.

Thorpe and William request show. Your chance to dedicate the record of your choice to friends or relatives who may be listening. Requests on tape cassette can also be played if the quality is good.

3 of a kind introduced by Greg Floyd features tracks from 3 LPs of different types of music.

Earl Grey PhonographicsExplosion 'pure and utter phonography from Earl' in the form of chart sounds, oldies, and album tracks.

Julian Bell Programme Julian introduces pop music as it should be played.

RADIO ENGLAND always welcomes requests, dedications and comments; as well as reception reports. Our address is Radio England, 3 Northside, Rockwell Green, Wellington, Somerset, England.

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WARNING! We have got messages from Holland and West Germany saying that mail to, and from the Free Radio League have been opened by the post. So if you don't want anyone, particularly not the post, to see what you are writing to us, address in stead your letters to "FRL".

=====

DELTA RADIO was on the air for the very first time on the 28. April 1973. The transmissions which were in Swedish was broadcasted on Saturdays between 1030 and 1115 hrs. CET on 6227 kHz. These transmissions were aired, with a few weeks intermission, until November 1973. Then the station changed the day of broadcasting, frequency and name. Using the name Delta Radio International on 6230 kHz, Sundays from 1000 GMT, the station was on the air during the Christmas and New Year holidays. Sporadic transmissions was aired some Sundays in March this year. Later Delta Radio International has been testing (modulation tests) on various frequencies in the 48 metre band.



DELTA RADIO

The transmitter is an old American surplus transmitter, originally ment for use on 3-4 MHz, but retuned to 48 metres. The ocilator tube is 1626 and the RF output tubes (it is two of them) are 807 which is screan grid modulated with a modulator of a type called 'clamptube'. The transmitter is controlled by VFO. The antenna used is a 2x 12 metres dipole placed approx. 7 metres above the ground, and fed by a 75 ohms coaxial cable, SWR=1.2.

The programmes, which all are pre-taped, are recorded on a studio equipment with a Phillips N 4510 and a Luxor taperecorder, and two B&O 1000 record players. A condencer mike is also used, and all this equipment is connected to a home build 5 channel mixer.

DRI will not be on the air again, at least not for some time, because it is believed that the GPO will be out looking for the station.